

## 秦巴山区竹子上的瘿螨三新种记述 (蜉螨亚纲, 瘿螨总科, 瘿螨科)

谢满超<sup>1, 2</sup> 朱明生<sup>1\*</sup> 韦绥概<sup>3</sup>

1 河北大学生命科学学院 保定 071002

2 安康学院农学与生命科学分院 陕西安康 725000

3 广西大学农学院 南宁 530005

**摘要** 记述了采自陕西秦巴山区竹子上的瘿螨科 3 新种: 纹股新波羽瘿螨 *Neocymoptus ornapodus* sp. nov., 寄主慈竹 *Nesioalonus affinis* (Rendle) Keng 刚竹背槽瘿螨 *Aulodetus phyllostacher* sp. nov., 寄主刚竹属 *Phyllostachys* sp.; 尖嘴四瘿螨 *Tetra phirostrae* sp. nov., 寄主刚竹属 *Phyllostachys* sp.

**关键词** 蜉螨亚纲, 瘿螨科, 新种, 竹子.

**中图分类号** Q959.226

瘿螨通常寄生在竹子叶片背面上, 用口针刺破细胞, 吸取汁液, 是一类重要的害螨。世界已经报道 56 种瘿螨危害竹子, 其中我国已发现 38 种 (薛晓峰, 2006)。作者于 2008 年 7 月在陕西的安康和商洛地区的竹子上采集到瘿螨, 经鉴定发现 3 新种: 纹股新波羽瘿螨 *Neocymoptus ornapodus* sp. nov., 刚竹背槽瘿螨 *Aulodetus phyllostacher* sp. nov. 和尖嘴四瘿螨 *Tetra phirostrae* sp. nov. 描述如下。

新波羽瘿螨属 *Neocymoptus* Lin, Jin & Kuang 1997 迄今只发现 1 种, 即竹新波羽瘿螨 *Neocymoptus bambusae* Lin, Jin & Kuang 1997; 背槽瘿螨属 *Aulodetus* Amrine 1996 迄今只发现 1 种, 即乳浆大戟背槽瘿螨 *Aulodetus esulae* (Liro) Amrine 1996; 四瘿螨属 *Tetra* Keifer 1944 在我国发现 2 种为害竹子, 即毛竹四瘿螨 *Tetra phyllostachys* Kuang & Zhang 1999 和玉山箭竹四瘿螨 *Tetra yushan* Huang 2001。

新种标本的采集、保存和制作采用匡海源 (1995) 方法, 然后在奥林巴斯 BX-51 (15 × 100) 下测量和描绘。新种特征描述用语参照 Amrine *et al* (2003)。本文的测量单位为  $\mu\text{m}$ 。模式标本保存在安康学院安康资源生物标本室。

# 1 纹股新波羽瘿螨, 新种 *Neocymoptus ornapodus* sp. nov. (图 1~7)

雌螨 体长 143 (120~155), 宽 43 (35~44), 厚 50 (45~50), 淡黄色, 纺锤形。喙长 20 (20~23), 近直角下伸。背盾板长 36 (34~37), 宽 36 (30~36), 有前叶突; 背盾板上覆盖蜡质的颗粒;

背中中线不明显, 侧中线和亚中线完整。背瘤位于盾后缘上, 瘤距 22 (20~22), 背毛  $x$  长 50 (50~53), 斜后指。基节 I 间分离; 基节上饰有的线条; 基节刚毛  $1a$  长 12 (10~17), 瘤距 5 (4~5); 基节刚毛  $2a$  长 30 (23~30), 瘤距 17 (15~19)。足 I、足 II 股节和膝节腹面饰有环纹。足 I 长 26 (26~27), 股节长 9 (9~10), 股节刚毛  $bv$  长 10; 膝节长 4, 膝节刚毛  $l''$  长 25 (25~27); 胫节长 5, 胫节刚毛  $l'$  长 7, 着生在胫节侧面近端部 1/3 处; 跗节长 6, 跗节背毛  $ft'$  和侧毛  $ft''$  长 20; 爪长 7, 无端球; 羽状爪单一, 8 支。足 II 长 25, 股节长 9, 股节刚毛  $bv$  长 15; 膝节长 3, 膝节刚毛  $l'$  长 7; 胫节长 5; 跗节长 6, 跗节背毛  $ft'$  长 5, 跗节侧毛  $ft''$  长 20 (15~20); 爪长 7, 无端球; 羽状爪单一, 8 支。体有背环 48~51 个, 形成一个背中脊和两个侧脊, 背中脊从盾板后一直延伸到体末第 12~15 背环, 侧脊从盾板后一直延伸到体末第 5~8 背环。背环饰有不规则微瘤, 且常覆盖蜡质和蜡丝。体有腹环 68~72 个, 除体末 8~9 个腹环饰有条形微瘤外, 其他腹环均饰有球形微瘤。侧毛  $c2$  长 25 (20~30), 瘤距 32 (20~32), 生于第 9~10 腹环; 腹毛  $d$  长 33 (33~55), 瘤距 22 (16~22), 生于第 24~25 腹环; 腹毛  $e$  长 40 (40~50), 瘤距 16 (12~16), 生于第 43 腹环; 腹毛  $f$  长 20, 瘤距 12 (12~14), 生于体末第 6 腹环。尾毛  $h2$  长 60 (50~70); 副毛  $h1$  长 4, 雌性外生殖器长 12 (10~12), 宽 18 (17~19); 生殖器盖片饰有一排纵肋, 10~12 条; 性毛  $3a$  长 15 (11~15), 瘤距 15 (15~16)。

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\* 通信作者, Email: mingshengzhu@263.net

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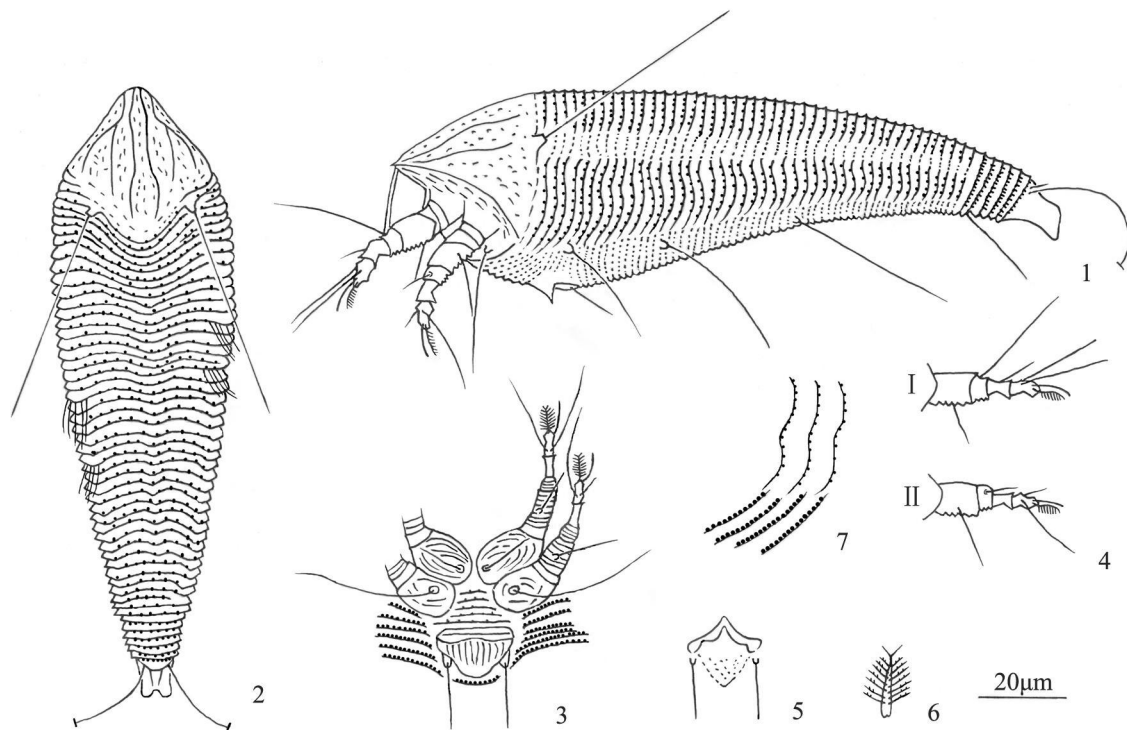


图 1~7 纹股新波羽瘿螨, 新种 *Neocymoptus ornapodus* sp. nov.

1 雌侧面观 (lateral view of female) 2 雌背面观 (dorsal view of female) 3 足基节和雌外生殖器 (coxae and genitalia of female) 4 足 I、II (leg I, leg II) 5 雄外生殖器 (male genitalia) 6 羽状爪 (ampodim) 7 背环和腹环侧面观 (lateral view of dorsal annuli and ventral annuli) 比例尺 (scale bar) = 1~5

雄螨 体长 100 (98~105), 宽 40 (33~40)。雄性外生殖器宽 17 (15~17), 性毛 3a 长 13 (13~15), 瘤距 12 (12~14)。

正模 ♀, 2008-07-09 陕西省安康市香溪洞风景区 (32.66°N, 109.04°E), 谢满超采, 寄主慈竹 *Neosinocalamus affinis* (Rendle) Keng (禾本科 Gramineae)。副模: 19♀ ♀, 6♂ ♂, 其中 4♀ ♀ 和 1♂ ♂ 与正模同时采到, 另外 15♀ ♀ 和 5♂ ♂, 2008-07-07, 安康市 (32.69°N, 109.02°E) 安康公园, 谢满超采, 寄主同上。该螨在叶背面自由生活, 未见明显危害状。

新种与竹新波羽瘿螨 *Neocymoptus bambusae* Lin, Jin & Kuang 1997 相似, 但有以下差异: 新种有副毛, 羽状爪 8 支, 股节和膝节腹面饰有环纹。而竹新波羽瘿螨无副毛, 羽状爪 5 支, 股节和膝节腹面无环纹。

词源: 新种种本名 *ornapodus* 由拉丁词 *orn*, *pod* 和 *us* 构成, *orn* 是修饰的意思; *pod* 是足的意思; *us* 是阳性后缀。

## 2 刚竹背槽瘿螨, 新种 *Aculochetus phyllostacher* sp. nov (图 8~13)

雌螨 体长 167 (135~169), 宽 56 (50~57),

厚 50 淡黄色, 纺锤形。喙长 22 斜下伸; 喙端毛 d 长 7, 顶端不分叉。背盾板长 43 (42~43), 宽 49 (49~50), 常饰有颗粒; 前叶突明显。背中线上仅存盾板后缘前约 1/4 端部分叉, 与侧中线相连; 侧中线波形, 约在其 1/2 处被一短线横截; 有亚中线。背瘤位于盾后缘上, 瘤距 29, 背毛 *sc* 长 6 后指。基节 I 间分离; 基节上饰有粒点和短线; 基节刚毛 *lb* 长 5, 瘤距 10; 基节刚毛 *la* 长 8 瘤距 7 (7~9); 基节刚毛 *2a* 长 22 (22~25), 瘤距 23 (21~23)。足 I 长 28 (2~28), 股节长 10 (9~10), 股节刚毛 *bv* 长 10 (7~10); 膝节长 5 (4~5), 腹面饰有环纹, 膝节刚毛 *l''* 长 24 (24~26); 胫节长 5, 胫节刚毛 *l'* 长 5 (5~6), 生于胫节侧面近 1/2 处; 跗节长 6 跗节背毛 *ft'* 和侧毛 *ft''* 长 18 跗节中毛 *u'* 长 4; 爪长 7, 无端球; 羽状爪单一, 6 支。足 II 长 27 (26~27), 股节长 10 (9~10), 股节刚毛 *bv* 长 15 (12~15); 膝节长 4 腹面饰有环纹, 膝节刚毛 *l''* 长 10 (9~10); 胫节长 5; 跗节长 6, 跗节背毛 *ft'* 长 5 跗节侧毛 *ft''* 长 18 跗节中毛 *u'* 长 4; 爪长 7, 无端球; 羽状爪单一, 6 支。体有背环 49~52 个, 形成 2 个侧脊和一个窄的背中槽 (背中槽的宽小于背盾板上两背瘤之距), 从盾板后缘一直延伸到体末第 5~6 背环。背环饰有球形微瘤 (背中槽光滑或饰

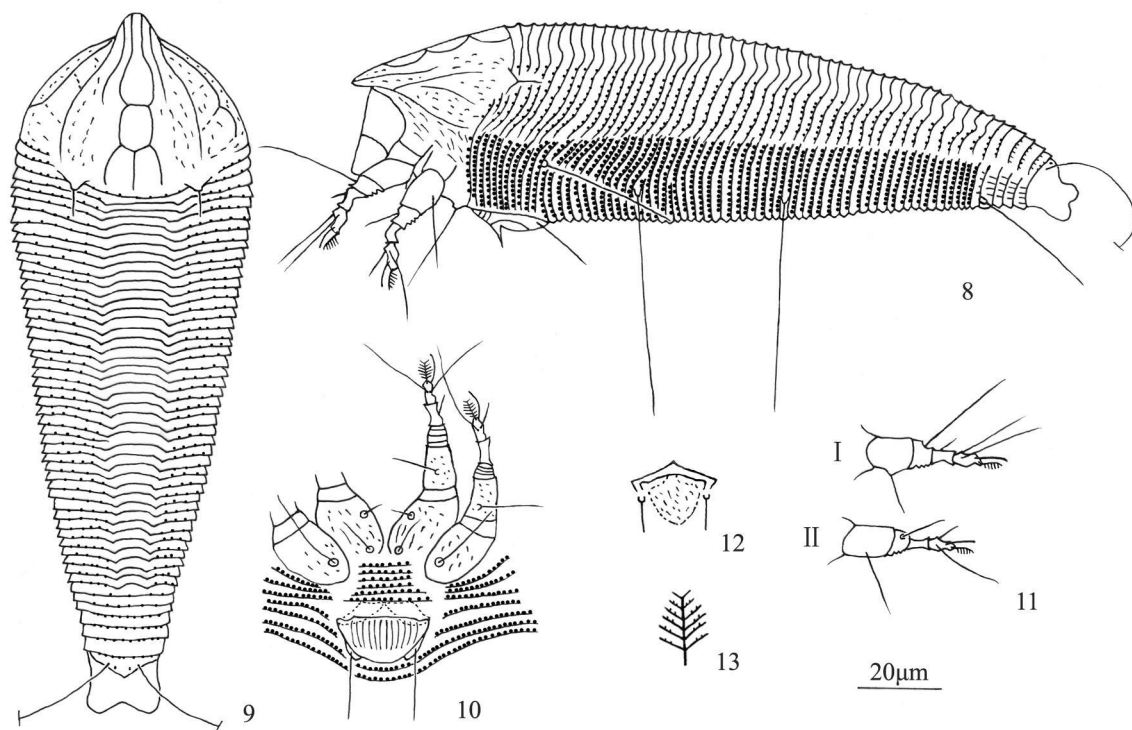


图 8~13 刚竹背槽瘿螨, 新种 *Aulochetus phyllostacher* sp. nov.

8 雌侧面观 (lateral view of female) 9 雌背面观 (dorsal view of female) 10 足基节和雌外生殖器 (coxae and genitalia of female) 11. 足 I、II (leg I、leg II) 12 雄外生殖器 (male genitalia) 13 羽状爪 (empodium) 比例尺 (scale bar) = 8~12

有少量微瘤)。腹环 69~74 个, 除体末 5 个腹环饰有条形微瘤外, 其余腹环饰有球形微瘤。侧毛 *c* 2 长 33 (22~35), 瘤距 45 (38~45), 生于第 11 腹环; 腹毛 *d* 长 50 (45~58), 瘤距 30 (29~31), 生于第 23~24 腹环; 腹毛 *e* 长 50 (50~55), 瘤距 20 (19~20), 生于第 41~42 腹环; 腹毛 *f* 长 30 (27~30), 瘤距 20 (20~21), 生于体末第 5 腹环。尾毛 *h* 2 长 45, 副毛极短。雌性外生殖器长 11 (11~12), 宽 22; 生殖器盖片上饰一排纵肋, 10~12 条; 性毛 *3a* 长 16 (15~16), 瘤距 16 (15~16)。

雄螨 体长 118 (118~138), 宽 40 (40~45)。雄性外生殖器宽 18 (18~20), 性毛 *3a* 长 8 (8~10), 瘤距 14 (13~15)。

正模 ♀, 副模: 2♀♀, 2♂♂, 2008-07-23 陕西省商南县金丝峡风景区 (33.52°N, 110.88°E), 谢满超采, 寄主是刚竹属 *Phyllostachys* sp. (禾本科 Gramineae)。该螨在叶背自由活动, 未见明显为害状。

新种与乳浆大戟背槽瘿螨 *Aulochetus esulae* (Liro) Amrine, 1996 相似, 但有以下差异: 新种有背中线和亚中线, 侧中线与一横线相交, 后体两个侧脊不汇合, 副毛极短。而乳浆大戟背槽瘿螨无背中线, 侧中线不与横线相交, 后体两侧脊汇合, 副

毛长。

词源: 新种种本名 *phyllostacher* 由拉丁词 *phyllostach* 和 *er* 构成。前者来源于刚竹属的属名, 后者是阳性后缀。

### 3 尖嘴四瘿螨, 新种 *Tetraspicrostrae* sp. nov. (图 14~20)

雌螨 体长 160 (113~200), 宽 53 (40~53), 厚 60 (50~60), 淡黄色, 纺锤形。喙长 33 (28~33), 从基部向前突然变细, 弯成直角下伸, 背盾板长 41 (38~44), 宽 45 (35~45), 光滑或覆盖蜡质的颗粒; 侧面观前叶突盖过喙基部, 端部尖锐; 背中线近末端处分叉, 与侧中线相连; 侧中线完整; 有亚中线; 盾板后缘有一弧形线。背瘤位于盾后缘上, 瘤距 35 (26~35), 背毛 *sc* 长 10 斜后指。基节 I 间有胸线; 基节上饰有线条和粒点; 基节刚毛 *lb* 长 10 (10~12), 瘤距 7 (7~9); 基节刚毛 *la* 长 20 (20~30), 瘤距 6 (4~6); 基节刚毛 *2a* 长 30 (30~40), 瘤距 20 (12~20)。足 I 长 35 (33~36), 股节长 12 (10~12), 股节刚毛 *bv* 长 15 (15~17); 膝节长 5 腹面饰有环纹, 膝节刚毛 *l'* 长 33 (27~33); 胫节长 9 (9~10), 胫节刚毛 *l'* 长 10 (8~10), 着生在胫节侧面近 1/2 处; 跗节长 7

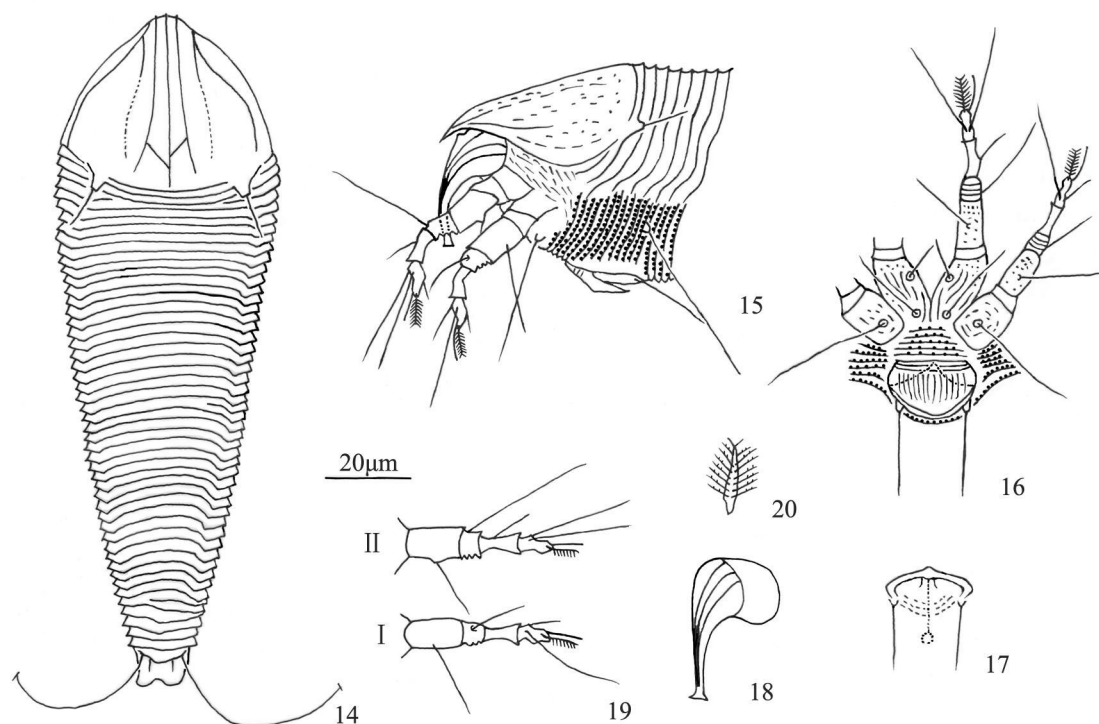


图 14~20 尖嘴四瘦螨, 新种 *Tetra spirostrae* sp. nov.

14 雌背面观 (dorsal view of female) 15 雌颚体和足体侧面观 (lateral view of gnathosoma and legs of female)

16 足基节和雌外生殖器 (coxae and genitalia of female) 17 雄外生殖器 (male genitalia)

18 喙侧面观 (lateral view of rostrum) 19 足 I、II (leg I, leg II) 20 羽状爪 (ampodium)

比例尺 (scale bar) = 14~19

(7~8), 跗节背毛  $f_1'$  和侧毛  $f_2''$  长 25, 中毛  $u'$  长 5; 爪长 8, 无端球; 羽状爪单一, 8 支。足 II 长 34 (31~35), 股节长 12 (10~12), 股节刚毛  $bv$  长 20; 膝节长 5, 腹面饰有环纹, 膝节刚毛  $l'$  长 13 (13~17); 胫节长 8 (7~8); 跗节长 7 (7~8), 跗节背毛  $f_1'$  长 7, 跗节侧毛  $f_2''$  长 25, 跗节中毛  $u'$  长 5; 爪长 8, 无端球; 羽状爪单一, 8 支。体有背环 49~51 个, 形成一个宽的背中槽, 从盾板后缘一直延伸到体末第 6 背环; 背环光滑或饰有蜡质颗粒。体有腹环 71 (71~73) 个, 除体末 5 个腹环饰有条形微瘤外, 其他腹环均具球形微瘤。侧毛  $c_2$  长 42 (40~42), 瘤距 40 (26~40), 生于第 12~13 腹环; 腹毛  $d$  长 60 (60~68), 瘤距 28 (20~28), 生于第 24~25 腹环; 腹毛  $e$  长 50 (40~65), 瘤距 18 (15~18), 生于第 43~44 腹环; 腹毛  $f$  长 30 (25~30), 瘤距 15 (13~15), 生于体末第 5 腹环。尾毛  $h_2$  长 75; 副毛  $h_1$  长 3。雌性外生殖器长 15, 宽 22; 生殖器盖片饰有一排纵肋, 12~16 条; 性毛  $3a$  长 20 (20~24), 瘤距 17 (15~17)。

雄螨 体长 132, 宽 47。雄性外生殖器宽 20, 性毛  $3a$  长 15, 瘤距 15。

正模♀, 副模: 8♀♀, 1♂, 2008-07-08 安康

市迎风乡 (32.63°N, 109.09°E) 红霞村, 谢满超采。寄主刚竹属 *Phyllostachys* sp. (禾本科 Gramineae)。该螨在叶背面自由生活, 未见明显危害状。

新种与毛竹四瘦螨 *Tetra phyllostachyis* Kuang & Zhang 1999 相似, 但有以下差异: 新种的喙尖细, 弯成直角下伸, 背中线近末端分支, 背盾板后缘有一弧形线, 膝节腹面饰有环纹。而毛竹四瘦螨喙斜下伸, 背中线末端箭头状, 背盾板后缘无弧线, 膝节腹面无环纹。

词源: 新种种本名 *spirostrae* 由拉丁词 *spic*, *rostr* 和 *ae* 构成, *spic* 尖细的意思; *rostr* 喙的意思; *ae* 是阴性后缀。

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## THREE NEW SPECIES OF ERIOPHYID MITES (ACARI, ERIOPHYOIDEA, ERIOPHYIDAE) ON BAMBOO FROM THE QINLING—DABASHAN REGION, SHAANXI, CHINA

XIEMan-Chao<sup>1, 2</sup>, ZHUMing-Sheng<sup>1\*</sup>, WEISu-Gai<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> College of Life Science, Hebei University, Baoding, Hebei 071002, China

<sup>2</sup> College of Agriculture and Life Science, Ankang University, Ankang, Shaanxi 725000, China

<sup>3</sup> College of Agriculture, Guangxi University, Nanning, Guangxi 530005, China

**Abstract** Three new species of the family Eriophyidae *Neocymoptus omapodus* sp. nov., *Aculothetus phyllostacher* sp. nov. and *Tetra phirostrae* sp. nov., are described and illustrated. They were collected on bamboo from the Qinling-Dabashan region in Shaanxi, China. Type specimens are deposited at the Biological Specimens Collection of Ankang Region in Ankang University, Ankang City, Shaanxi, China. All measurements are given in micrometers.

### 1 *Neocymoptus omapodus* sp. nov. (Figs 1-7)

Female. Body fusiform. Gnathosoma projecting near straightly downward. Prodorsal shield with frontal lobes. Shield design with wax median line faint, and admedian lines and submedian lines complete. Scapular tubercles on rear margin, scapular setae (*sc*) directed posteriorly and laterally. Coxal area with lines, sternal line absent, setae 1b missing. Legs with standard segments and setae, and ventral area of femora and genu ornamented with lines. Tarsal solenidion unknobbed. Empodium simple, 8-rayed. Dorsal opisthosoma with a middorsal ridge and two lateral ridges, and the middorsal ridge ending before lateral ridges. Dorsum with 48-51 annuli with microtubercles covered with granules and wool-like wax, ventrally with 68-72 annuli with rounded microtubercles except caudal 8-9 ventral annuli with elongated microtubercles, all ventral setae present. Setae *h* 1 present. Female genital coverflap with 10-12 longitudinal ridges.

Holotype female, China, Shaanxi Province, Ankang City, Xiangxidong (32.66°N, 109.04°E), 9 July 2008, from *Neosinoakmus affinis* (Rendle) Keng (Gramineae), coll. XIE Man-Chao. Paratypes 19 females and 6 males, among them 4 females and 1 male with same data as holotype, and the other 15

females and 5 males, Shaanxi Province, Ankang City, Ankang Park (32.69°N, 109.12°E), 7 July 2008, from the same host as holotype, coll. by XIE Man-Chao.

**Relation to Host** The mites are vagrant on the undersurface of leaves. No obvious damage to the host was seen.

**Etymology** *omapodus* is made up of Latin *om*, *pod* and *us*, *om* meaning ornament, *pod* meaning legs and *us* as a masculine ending.

**Remarks** This species is similar to *Neocymoptus bambusae* Lin, Jin & Kuang 1997, but can be differentiated by setae *h* 1 present, tarsal empodium 8-rayed and lines decorating on ventral area of femora and genu of legs.

### 2 *Aculothetus phyllostacher* sp. nov. (Figs 8-13)

Female. Body fusiform. Gnathosoma projecting obliquely down. Prodorsal shield with frontal lobes. Shield design with granules, 1/4 median line present at rear shield forming a Y-shaped mark and connecting with admedian lines, and one cross-line at 1/2 shield joined admedian lines, submedian lines incomplete. Scapular tubercles on rear shield margin, scapular setae (*sc*) projecting posteriorly. Coxal area with granules and short lines, 3 pairs of tubercles and setae present, sternal line absent. Legs with standard segments and setae, and ventral area of genu ornamented with lines. Tarsal solenidion unknobbed. Empodium simple, 6-rayed.

Dorsal opisthosoma with one middorsal longitudinal furrow and two lateral ridges, and the width of the furrow less than the distance between scapular tubercles and two lateral ridges without coalition in the end. Dorsum with 49-52 annuli, dorsal annuli with microtubercles, ventrally with 69-74

\* Corresponding author. E-mail: mingshengzhu@263.net

annuli with rounded microtubercles except caudal 5 annuli with elongated microtubercles, 3 pairs of tubercles and setae present. Setae *h* 1 faint. Female genital coverflap with 10-12 longitudinal ridges.

**Holotype female.** China, Shaanxi Province, Shangnan County, the Jinxi Grand Canyon (33.52°N, 110.88°E), 23 July 2008, from *Phyllostachys* sp. (Gramineae), coll. XIE Man-Chao. Paratypes: 2 females and 2 males with the same data as holotype.

**Relation to Host.** The mites are vagrant on the undersurface of leaves. No obvious damage to the host was seen.

**Etymology.** *Phyllostachys* and *er*, *phyllostachys* is derived from the genus name of the host plant, *er* as masculine ending.

**Remarks.** This species is similar to *Aulodetus esulae* (Liro) Amrine, 1996, but can be differentiated by the median line and admedian lines present, one cross-line joined admedian lines, two lateral ridges not fused, setae *h* 1 faint.

### 3 *Tetraspicrostrae* sp. nov. (Figs 14-20)

**Female.** Body spindleform. Gnathosoma taper projecting straightly down. Frontal lobe acuminate. Shield design smooth or granules of wax, median line bifurcated at rear shield and connected by admedian lines, admedian lines complete, submedian lines present. One arc line present at rear shield. Scapular tubercles on rear shield margin, scapular setae (*sc*) directed posteriorly and laterally. Coxal area with

granules and short lines, 3 pairs of tubercles and setae present, sternal line present. Legs with standard segments and setae, and ventral area of genu ornamented with lines. Tarsal solenidion unknobbed. Empodium simple, 8-rayed. Dorsal opisthosoma with one wide middorsal longitudinal furrow and two lateral ridges. Dorsum with 49-51 annuli, smooth or covered with granules of wax, ventrally with 71-73 annuli with rounded microtubercles except caudal 5 annuli with elongated microtubercles, 3 pairs of tubercles and setae present. Setae *h* 1 present. Female genital coverflap with 12-16 longitudinal ridges.

**Holotype female.** China, Shaanxi Province, Ankang Yingfen Town (32.63°N, 109.09°E), Hongxia Village, 8 July 2008, from *Phyllostachys* sp. (Gramineae), coll. XIE Man-Chao. Paratypes: 8 females and 1 male with the same data as holotype.

**Relation to Host.** The mites are vagrant on the undersurface of leaves. No apparent damage to the host was observed.

**Etymology.** *Spirostrae* is made up of Latin *spic*, *rostr* and *ae*, *spic* meaning taper, *rostr* meaning rostrum, and *ae* as feminine ending.

**Remarks.** This species is similar to *Tetraphyllostachys* Kuang & Zhang, 1999, but can be differentiated by the gnathosoma taper projecting straightly down, one arc line present at rear shield, median line bifurcated at rear shield, ventral area of genu of legs ornamented with lines.

**Key words.** Acari, Eriophyidae, new species, bamboo